names are on the memorial which he so gal-lautly moved to lay upon the table, who would put him to his best in a constitutional argument on Slavery in the District and Territo-

Mr. Chairman, I will dismiss this part of the subject by briefly explaining to you, and, through you, to the country, why the North is willing and the South nowilling to abide by the original compact. The North, conscious of the integrity of its cause, and the defensibility of its claims, relies upon truth, and argument, and fact, to sustain it; while, on the other hand, the South-I hope I shall not be deemed uncharitable-the South, as if instinctively conscious of its vulnerable points refuses investigation, silences discussion, and tramples with impunity upon the right of petition. I beg to be understood when I speak of the South. I do not mean all the South. There are some noble spirits there-men who view this matter in a calm light. There are such on this floor; and I take present adding, that my personal acquaintance with adding, that my personal acquaintance with all difficulties.

The British Ministry had been defeated in growth and the personal acquaintance with all difficulties. such on this floor; and I take pleasure in lingt hostilities would ensue, and others be

But I mean by 'the South' that larger self styled 'Democratic' portion of them, who tance, relating to the removal of an Assistant spin abstractions by moonlight behind cotton Poor Law Commissioner. The majority begs—who think the world was made for against them was 23. Cursar, and not all mankind'-who think that the Constitution stops short at Mason and in the House of Lords in Committee of the Dixon's line. Towards that portion, even Whole. It is to be in force three years from the cool North, conacious, as I have des-October next. When the clause was read chied it to be, requires no retaliatory measures. No, sir. We have no need of 'gags' transportation for fifteen years, for any per and 'previous questions'—of mobs and bloods on in a proclaimed district to be found out of and 'previous questions'-of mobs and blood-South Carolina, (Mr. Sims.) and any others who may desire to present anti-tariff memorials, that they will not find me, nor any hard labor, which was lost on a division, other Northern Representative moving to lay them upon the table unconsidered. No, sir. We say to them, frankly, send

on your petitions, gentlemen-bring up your in morials; and altho, they ask such legislation as, if granted, would stab Northern intorests to the heart, yet they shall be received, respectfully referred, considered and acted upon. And if we cannot by cool Yankee reasoning, convince you of your wrong, and overturn your positions, we will grant our requests. Nay, more. If you desire it, come and establish your anti-tariff presses at Lowell and Merrimack-convince our 'poor factory girls,' who are getting their two, three and four dellars per week, that they are oppressed, that they are worse off than your slaves-prevail on them to run away to Alabama or Texas, and sell themselves; or, if you please, come and locate pro-slavery presses in Boston, in Providence, a New York-hold up and defend the beauties of your slave system-decry free laborprevail on the working masses to run away South and become Slaves.

Do all this, gentlemen, and, with it, we guarantee to you the broad shield of the Constitution. No Lynch law shall incurcerate your champions; no polite committee of 60' roffains shall tear down your press, and sand it to a Slave State; no ruthless mob shall shout dawn your editors at night, (as whipped of justice. And if your citizens be illegally imprisoned in Boston, without bail, or friends, the agents of your the Sutlej in this campaign, there are at pres-Givernors, sent to look after them, shall not ent only 1,350 men of the European cavalry. we could give your champions such a 'death' ble and resolved to carry on war with great hug,' that a second grapple would never be courage and vigor. this issue!-Because, sir, truth loves diseussion-a good cause brightens by argu ment; while error hates both, and a bad curse is made worse by investigation.

Am I not warranted, then, in assigning ted its local power at the expense of another? dable. One of the papers says:

never called a coward in attoring my honest sentiments. And standing here in my place, and with the responsibility which attaches to the station. I pronounce this whole Texas scheme a piece of political piracy from beginning to end. I wash my hands of all participation in the guilty deed; and against the whole of it. I here, on my own. and in the behalf of my wronged constitue cy, enter my solemu protest.

Boulearners, transferred from the lightle field in rages with unabated fury. We make it Tray Whig.

California. The tide of emigration appears to be setting in stronger and stronge towards California the valley of the Sacrements. Oregon, for this season, at least, scens to have lost much of its attraction. of small companies having started from vari ie capacity, and he is on the point of embark-ous parts of Illinois, In hann and Kentuck-

A party of English contlemen are now in outity preparing for a transpin the mountains and through the countries on the Pazike The emigration promises to be a very large

one, and "the ery is still they come." Since writing the above, a carry of young gentleman arrived from Kentelly, bound to Messra Greeney & McElbath: California. We are rejuited to see that men

( Mr. Chipman, the Locofoco mamber of Congress from Michigan, who goes so strongly 'agin edication,' has got into trouble in a quarter he least expected. The St. Jaseph (Mich.) Advertiser has the following in its report of proceeding in the Circuit Court :

In the case of Frances W. Chipman rs. John S. Chipman, on application to vacate New-Orleans. decree of divorce granted at the last term of court. Motion granted and decree of divorce vacated and appulled.

Unfortunately, says the Detroit Daily Ad-

Santa and a road, as not endorsing all their measures, deeming some of them ill-advised and us a note, stating that he was satisfied that the Steamer Gunde loupe, two Brigs and the Steamer Gunde loupe, two Brigs a ures, doesning some of them ill-advised and us a note, stating that he was satisfied that unwarrantable; yet the mass of them are Santa Anna is, before this time, in Vera Cruz honest, patriotic, and intelligent, and they and either victorious, or that he has suffered know well whereof they speak. I can assure the penalty of his boldness; and also that the of the small right the honorable gentlemen from Virginia (Mr. Mexican Texan army will never reach the also coming in. Bayly) that there are Quaker women, whose Rio Grande, and if they do, will not fight our

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKETS SHILL NORTHUMBERLAND.

By the arrival of the packet slap Northumberland Capt. Griswold, from London, we have London advices to the 7th. The pilot boat Romer'had not prrived.

The Cotton market remnies quiet. The latest dates from the United State

were to the 16th February, via Havre.
The passage of the Notice' in our House of Representatives and the commencemen of the Oregon behate in the Senate created much excitement and not a little anxiety in England. The French papers were dissing the subject with their usual carnestness. Opinions, however, were as various as they are on this side of the water-some thinking

Parliament on a question of no great impor-

The Irish Coercion Bill had been passed And I can assure my friend from his abode between one hour after sunset and sunrise, Lord Grey moved as an amendment one year's imprisonment with or without

The Custom of Corn Importation Acts were under discussion in the House of Commons, but no decisive action had been taken-The India Mail had arrived in London

The Government of the Sikhs was makng every effort to renew the war. Several at empts had been made in different places to

The Morning Chronicle of the 6th says, the intellerence from the sent of war in the operations, should they unfortunately be re-East is far from satisfactory. The result of the battles lought on the 18th, the 21st and 22d of December is of a purely negative character. The Sikhs were effectually prevented, by the bravery of the British tro from advancing upon the territories of the protected States or from opening a campaign in British India. They were repulsed with loss; but they were by no means routed.

Not a man was driven back across the Sutlej, until they thought fit deliberately t withdraw six or seven days after the battle They retained the command of one fortified bridge, and on the 15th of January a party of the enemy, which had been operating eighty miles farther up the river, crossed it aga and took up another intrenched position near

Some of the native troops are said to have

The British Army advancing against the ours have been) and the murderers go un- Silds amounts to no les than 43,000 men, with a large train of artiflery.

Of the 42,480 men who will probably cross

and by facts and figures and demonstration, tem of operations, and that they are still a-

## THE CONTINENT.

But, sir, whatever other properties may irontier for reinforcements, not considering it has ever yet been published. have been ascribed to me, I believe that I was safe to attack the form idable force which the territory is a very remarkable one. It is di

of New Scotland to the columns of the Argus and England appear not to have taken direct means he can support existence of the greatest ferment.'

## FROM MEXICO.

The U.S. Brig Somers, which arrived at Pensacola from Vera Cruz on the 29th. brings us the following letters from our vigi- Greenhow sayscountry. A party from Pennsylvania, excel-lently well equipped, passed through our The Mexican Government has finally decid-city yesterday for Independence. We near of not to receive Mr. Slidell in a Diplomat-

jected as Ambassador and coming Home-Revolution expected-Santa Ana to be Recalled Se. Se.

#### Correspondent of the Tribune. VERA CRUZ, March 18, 1846.

The Brig Somers will doubtless sail tonial vote, decided that a Minister Plenipoten-tiary from the United States cannot be received under existing circumstances. He intends to come down on Monday next, when camery in the coltivation, but the description not all the flings that had been thrown out at

New Leon and two other Provinces are that the description is inaccorate. Sir Alex-credit from it. declared ready for revolt upon the first favorable moment, not only with the object to country gives precisely the same account of change the general Government, but to es- the region of Frazer's river as I have quoted fair. tablish their independence as seperate Re- from Greenbow. And I may add that Mr.

gainer slavery. I am well known at home | SANTA ANNA .- The Washington Union | us. Amongst other signs, is the removal,

Ana to be 'the only man living who can succeed at the head of the Democratic party to crnsh the Royalists.' This may bring him again into power.

The Mexican Troops .- From Texas intelgence to the 1st, has reached New Orleans. states that Gen. Mejia was then at that place, & that as soon as he heard of the advance of thus given in the letter referred to.

Gen. Canales, with 900 or 1000 troops, at sponsible. the head of the Salt Lakes, 60 miles from Comargo. Gen. Mejin, on San Colorado, where the

Gen. Garcia, at Point Isabel, with 280 men. nostly infantry and artillery.

Gen. Savereigo, with some 200 men, is upon the Co'orado, between Gen. Mejia and the lower ford, which is from 10 to 15 miles from the Gulf. Gen, La Vega, at Matameras, with 1800 troups, late commanded by Gen. Arista, de-tained to reinforce Mejia. Total force, say

1000 men about half of whom are on the east ide of the Rio Grande. Arista is still keeping himself in recove at his bacienda. Don La Garza y Flores, Covernor of Tamaulipus, arrived here last night, with an intention, as it is said, of organizing the rancheros, veteraus, &c. for defensive

## CONGRESS.

#### THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. April 5th, 1846. Duffie's speech on Oregon. It was amusing to see the the uneasy movements and frowning looks of the extreme. Oregon men, when I gave you, yesterday, a sketch of Mr. Meing looks of the extreme Oregon men, when he was sketching the beauty and tertility of the soil. I take the following extract from his speech, as reported in the Union. The Book upon which he relies for his statements is no British authority. It is Mr. Greenhow's the colleague, (Mr. Davis.) then Governor

I was referring to eatentations that han occur
made of the expense of such a war. The
annual sacrifice, including the destruction of
our commerce and the expenses of the war, would be one hundred million of dollars.—
I put that as the lowest estimate; and as I am responsible to God, I would not give the tenth part of this sum for the whole Oregon nexed, all which were estimated in judging be expelled by a mob; your writ shall be allowed, and your case tested by law. We will meet you on all these, with far other weapons; will oppose argument to argument, press against press, editors against editors. We will put on our Horace Greeleys, our We will put on our Horace Gree'eys, our portance, because it proves that the Sikhs is to that for which we are contending, I will mouths to say that she had been coerced invalue of the country in dispute. It ever there was a portion of the earth in which 1 would regard it as the greatest infortunes for a poor man to be obliged to settle, I con- set it aside and put thingsasthey were before. sider that that portion of the earth is this Mr. W. dwelt upon the value of Rouse's THE CONTINENT.

Oregon territory. It is a country that almosts appears to have been blasted by the space in the Continental journals. The accounts are still vange, and to some extent attraction. It is almost incapable of sustaining mitted that he had not accurately examined these as the true reasons why one section of contradictory; but it appears to be authenti- a civilized human being. And yet this is this particular point.] The navigation of the this Union has strengthened and perpetun- ented that the rising is extensive and formi- the country that has been magnified into a St. Johns, which we also acquired, was said perfect El Dorado! Let me now call the at- by Mr. W. to be far more valuable to us than Is not this the reason why Texas to day

Is not this the reason why Texas to day

Stands recorded a member of this confederation of the Austrian and Prussiands recorded a member of this confederation. On the contrary, by the last recorded this portion of his speech, and last recorded the present Secretary of lawing concluded this portion of his speech, scheme has engendered a feeling of bitterness last accounts, the Austrians had been driven State—then a member of this body—a book gave way to a motion for abjournment. scheme has engendered a leeling of bitterness out of the Carcow with considerable loss, giving the most recent, perfect and accurate and the Prose an troops were waiting on the account of the Oregon territory, of any that insurgents and at their disposal in Cracow. vided into different regions by mountains,-The Russians appear to have been taken First, there are the California mountains quite by surprise, and by the latest accounts running parellel with the coast about eighty and not been able to collect more troops on miles from the sen; between them and the he frontiers nearest the scene of revolt than sen, according to this work, is an area of 32 ive hundred infantry and about one hundred | 000 square miles, of which about one-eighth or one-tenth only is fit for cultivation-that is, The insurrection appears to have been about four or five thousand square miles; well organized. It broke out at the same and, as far as I can learn, and as far I can time, and on a fixed day, in the duely of Po learn, and as for as any just inference can be sen, to Austrian Gallacia, in Carcow, and in drawn from settlements made, this miserable the adjoining Russian provinces. Posen ap- strip of land is the only portion of Oregon on The war between the Old Hunkers and the pears to have been the headquarters of the which a civilized human being can rest his surrection. The Polish refugees in France foot with a certainty that by agricultural and Atlas, and waged with pen and type, part in the insurrection; and, with the excep-instead of "green hickories" and stiletto rings. tion of one or two who have been taken pris-is that nearest the ocean; and the remarkaoners, none were discovered in the country. ble fact that no settlement has been made point to believe what both parties say of each. The insurrection, though checked to some this side of the valley of Willamette; that af-Tray Whig.

Can any thing be more impartial?—

Catent, has not by any means been put down.

The whole of these provinces are in a state one thousand miles before he can find a spot

Of the territory North of 49 degrees, about which we are so anxious to go to war, Mr.

the Columbia river, has been called New Caledonia by the British fur-traders, who first established pasts in it beyond the 56th parallel, in 1806. It is a sterile land of snow clad mountains, tortorous rivers; and lakes used as food by civilized people can be produced.

of sterling worth are thus casting, their fortune in a land destined to fill no insignificant portion of the world's history.—[St. Louis portion of the world's history.—[St. Louis portion of the world's history.—[St. Louis casting their fortune in a land destined to fill no insignificant portion of the world's history.—[St. Louis casting their fortune in a land destined to fill no insignificant despite the fortune in a land destined to fill no insignificant continues. When the capture of the country on the shores of the Sounds and I lets. This was useless. For Mr. Menon the shores of the Sounds and I lets. This was useless. For Mr. Menon the shores of the Sounds and I lets. This was useless. For Mr. Menon the shores of the sounds and I lets. This was useless. For Mr. Menon the shores of the sounds and I lets. This was useless. sizous shall precede him to Washington. Duffic had acknowledged, with Mr. Green- Government pushed the work there to com-He has at last received the satisfaction of a law that there were some four or five thou-

> I presume Commodore Corner will dispatch | Divergiven is beyond all doubt that which | that treaty, had not arisen from the fact that the St. Mary's of John Adams to carry him to shall be very glad if any gentleman proves that the very glad if any gentleman proves ed in conducting it should derive too much ander McKenzie, who explored the whole

and others with books, and all patiently aA correspondence afterward took place in
regard to it, between Mr. Stevenson and Lord achusetts Senator.

The special order was resumed, and Mr. Webster took the floor. He found himself rested for killing Duriee in that affair. Mr. altogether unexpecedly obliged to defend Fox again declared that McLeod had acted at this time the Treaty of Wushington, of under authority, as a soldier, and that the August, 1842, Nothing had been farther British Government was restonsible for his from his intention than to make any allusion act. But it appeared that Mr. Forsyth had to it, but in the course of the debate on Ore- taken the ground that the British Govern-A letter from Matamoras, dated March 13, and published in the Corpus Christi Gazette, and published in the Corpus Christi Gazette, from one and another, of disparthat as soon as he heard of the accurace of two detachments of U.S. troops, he mustered all his Mexican soldiers, crossed the Rio Grande and marched as far as the Colorado Creek, hoping to meet the U.S. forces, in which, however, he was disappointed, as they had retreated. All the forces of Gen. Arista at the colorado had retreated. All the forces of Gen. Arista the colorado had retreated. All the forces of Gen. Arista the colorado had retreated. All the forces of Gen. Arista the colorado had retreated. All the forces of Gen. Arista the colorado had retreated to Mr. Stevenson that the act was account to dectared to Mr. Stevenson that the account to dectare the account to dectare the account to dectare the account to dectare the account to the account to dectare the account to dectare the accou at Monterey, numbering 1800, had arrived at in all future election, because, it would be to this effect was addressed to Mr. Stevensor Matamoras, Gen. Canales, with a regiment said, they were made where they might have in May, 1836.

1000, had received orders to form the advance been answered, and no answer was given—therefore he should answer. The Treaty of ministration of the Mexican force, and to watch the movements of the U. S. force, and occupying a po- Washington was made by him as Secretary sition between Comargo and Corpus Christi. of the State under the direction of the Chief Gen. Ampudia was within two days' march magistrate. He said nothing in disrespect with 3500 men, mostly cavalry. The present armed force and stations of the Mexicans, are he (Mr. Webster) held himself wholly re-

The question concerning the NorthEastern boundary was unsettled, and agitating and Gen. Mejia, on San Colorado, where the annoying the councils of the country for fifty years. Mr. W. then went through a histor-60 or 70 miles from Matamoras about 750 ical detai, to show when the difficulty originated, how long it continued, what had been done, and especially what was in condition at the time Wm. Henry Harrison succeeded

to the Presidency.

All the efforts and soliteitude of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren had not advanced the subject a step out with Mr. Forsyth under the latter, its progress had been back-ward, and when he (Mr. W.) took it up, it was as beautiful a piece of complicated dipomacy as a Nesselrode, or Talleyrand, or Metternich could have wished to have unravelled. It would have been far easier to panage had it been a fresh question. Preects and counter-projects, objections and ounter-objections had passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, and finally our Govecoment had proposed arditration

Before he (Mr. W.) had waded through half this controversy from 1783 down to 1840 he saw, and told Mr. Fex, that the true way to settle the controversy was by a convention to make a line. He saw that there were no merous difficulties in the way, but every one should recollect what great inconveniences were attending the dispute. Maine began to make military preparations, and a large sum \$800,000, was voted by her Legislature ook, which had been endorsed by the 51 de- brought the subject to the notice of her Leg thrown down their arms, and to have fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle.

block which and been endorsed by the 51 de brought the conject to the noise of the Leg gree 40 minute men in various ways. Mr. Mr. Duffle proceeds to say;

I was referring to calculations that had been to the Governor of Maine, now a member of

## TUESDAY, April 7.

SENATE. The Senate Chamber was again crowded with a brilliant auditory, who were attracted by Mr. Webster's speech. He never appeared, perhaps, to greater advantage, in point of person, manner and voice, or ever treated a subject of which he

was more thoroughly master.
The special order was called up to-day, soon after twelve, and Mr. Webster proceeded to complete his historical view of the sub-

He read a despatch to show that the British Government had come to the conclusion that they could not settle this question during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and Lord Palmerston would, he said, wait for a change of the administration Mr. W. protests sgainst the inference that Lord Palmereton expected to find another administraterms were particularly exacting; and he inviting him to settle, is pretty conclusive evidence that the region alluded to is the only idence that the region alluded to is the only convention for explanation—no negotiation convention for explanation—no negotiation showed that it was the consequence only of researches after truth by an honorable mema complicated dispute as to the terms of a ber of \_\_\_\_\_. (Laughter.) portion of the territory capable of sustaining convention for explanation—no negotiation for settling the boundary having been athad produced extracts from Parliamentary The enthusiasm seems to pervade all classes and to have reached remote sections of the later than those received yesterday via New later than those receiv debates to show the value of the country cedothers. All those views, though contradictory, were exaggerated. Nothing was in fact, gained or lost by either party, in a military point of view, except Rouse's Point, Still Later from Mexico-Mr. Stidell re- frozen over more than two-thirds of Senators had not underrated the value of the year; presenting scurcely a single spot in which any of the vegetables voided any mention of it. This post was regarded by our most eminent engineers, as of great value. Its importance was telt during great value. Its importance was telt during State, took from the disbursing agent of that Ingersoll was informed, by public and prilips increasing. Its effects upon trade will be engineered. These statements fell upon the Senate the last war, when our Government commenced military works on it. In 1818 the men found it indispensable to do something United States expended a hundred thousand he drew from thence the sum of seventeen -and so Mr. Preese rose and read ex- dollars on these works. When the exploradefinite answer from the Mexican Govern-ment, the Council of State having, by a for-tor explayation. These were the facts which and Commodore Morris, who made a milita-

Connected with this subject of the boundary was the Caroline and the EcLeod af-

As to the former, he gave a historical United States were making wor on the lives in the same way."

MONDAY, April 6. | and property of Eritish subjects in Canada one Schooner to the southward to find protection, it is presumed, up the waters of one of the small rivers below us. Troops are

> Thus the matter lay, till McLeod was aging, and some times contumelious remarks sideration. But the British Government had and with all his indisposition to revive the declared to Mr. Stevenson that the act was

> > It thus appears that Mr. Van Buren's administration was early advised that the BritishGovernment had avowed the act, but never asked any reparation for it. For three years Then, the Government of the United States said, we never knew that the act was authorised by the British Government. We did not believe their minister, Mr. Fox, when he avowed it. We never thought it worth while to ask England whether she avowed it or not. The affair brought about a great excitement in England. It was one of those cases which touch the hearts of those people as a similar case would have done here. At this time, Mr. Fox demanded the release of McLead, and declared it was contrary to the law of nations to arrest a soldier for an act committed under the command of a su perior officer, for which his Government had assumed the responsibility. Mr. Forsyth. however, said he had not before been aware that the act was not a public one.

> > Thus stood the matters when Gen. Harrion assumed the Government. He decided as a statesman and jurist ought to do, that the invasion of our territory by Great Britain was an act that required apology and atone ment, and that it was contrary to the national law to indict a private soldier for an act done by order of his Government. The note of Mr. Fox, demanding the release of McLeod, was thought to harsh, Mr. Fox was informed that McLeod must be discharge ed in a legal way. The government coul not enter a not pros. because the case was not in a United States court. Upon an ap-peal from the highest court of the State, the case might have been brought, by writ of er-ror, to the U.S., court, But the Government did not interfere at all. He should ask the Senator from New York (Mr. Dickinson) what he meant by saying that the Government had interfered in an unjustifiable man ner in the judicial preceedings of the State

> > Mr. W. now asked whether this was not se proper course. Was the Government of e United States to turn from the lion and fall upon the lamb? When the British Govrament had avowed the act, when the Britsh authorities, both colonial and at home when the whole British people avowed the act, and cried to us-in me, in me convertile ferum" was it magnanimous in this Gov rainent, after three years sleeping over the usult, to seize open one poor wretch and try im and punish him for murder?

Mr. W. was exceedingly severe in his con nents upon Mr. Ingersoll's attack, and also upon Mr. Dickinson's allegations. In the course of Mr. W's, remarks upon

e Caroline affair, Mr. Allen asked if there was any proof that the Caroline was engaged in illicit employment. Mr. Webster said there was abundant

proof, and he went on to cite it. Mr. Dickinson said a few words, and on his motion the Senate adjourned. House-The House rejected the Cum berland road bill.

The bill to raise a regiment of mounted nen was taken up, and Mr. Levin moved hat it be amended so as to require that the addiers enlisted should be natives.

Mr. Dromgool replied, and the House ad-

In the cours of Mr Websters remarks he That man said he venerated Massachusetts. Then, said Mr W., it is disregarded love. He sighs in vain. Massachusetts holds him and is veneration and his speeches in utter what shall I say? anything but respect. His mind is a caricature. We sometime say, there is screw loose, but here all the screws are oose all over. His mind is rickety, crazy creaking upside down as often as upside up But I have not time to follow Mr Webster in this part of his speech, nor part of his reply to

Ne Dickinson. I reserve that for to-night. In reply to Mr Dickinson, Mr Webster said. I regret to be compelled to say what I must say. I have had but a short acquaintance with the Member from New York, whom has I have had but a short acquaintance called the Apollo Major. The gentleman said he tried honestly to follow truth. If the gentieman would only publish his researches after truth, the book would sell; the Harpers would make a fortune; the people of United States will pay for anything that will tion more facile or that Mr. Van Buren's give them a good hearty laugh, whether it be a story, a caricature of Punch, or a volume of

The learned and honorable Member stated in his speech that there was direct and paltempted by the two Governments. Mr. Dix puble interference with the Courts of New York. I call upon the learned Member for

> Mr Buchanan, we see, has got back to Washington. It appears that during his abthe records of the State Department, and has portunity of vindicating himself, in a manner

of Mr. Webster. Letter writers says:-"It will appear that Mr. Webster, soon af control of the secret service money. That (\$3,000), on the newspaper press upon the Northen froctier, for the purpose of giving a certain tone to public opinion, pending the trial of Alexander McLeod- That for this knew that Locofocoism required no other There is nothing certain as to the time of her and the control of the contr rly a member of Congress from Maine, who only one by which the affair could be settled. ing from what every honorable & decent ma This letter is on ale in the department, and would have sought—the test of truth. He will be forthcoming, with the other papers knew he had falsified to the public, and he ler for his good services. that are now preparing to be sentinto the dared not hold up his offensive slanders for House of Representatives.

Another case, of a similar character, is that vertiser. Mr. Chipman married again within a few days after his diverce, which is now any not married again within a few days after his diverce, which is now and selected of being within the last month, that, for agricultural purposes, Oregon is not worth a fer.

As to the former, he gave a historical statement from Mr. Van Buren's own measured to use the government money. This man, it seems only received \$1000 for his services, has said, as I understand, within the last month, that, for agricultural sage, showing that lawless citizens of the last month and the same was an eye of evident anxiety upon purposes, Oregon is not worth a fer.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

WARHINGTON, April 9th, 1846-Midnight. We have had a melancholy exhibition of artisanship in the House to-day. Do the oco Focos suppose that they can stifle the truth by bringing up every thing which bears upon their opponents, and suppressing the information which would show the people he extravaguace with which they squi

he public money.

Mr. Ingersoll hopes to crush Damel Webter, in raising a new issue, by the informato obtain to-day. In this they will fail. No man probably ever conducted the affairs of the State Department in a purer spirit than Mr. Webster. Will the President comply with the request? Will the party dare to give one side and not give us the whole ruth? Though they have a majority now let them not suppose they will always have it. If one side is brought out now, and an attempt made by garbled extracts from public cuments to prejudice truth, they ought to now that self-defence will yet bring out the other side, and that the corrupt squandering of the public money in the Texas juggle, will yet form a chapter in diplomatic history, in which Loco Focoism will not appear in a Mr. Webster, very happy light. We dare them to a full, Mr. Winth open and impartial investigation into facts, Let the people know the whole truth. Dare Loco Focoism trust the people with both sides

of the question? Just look at the action of this beauty of a the House to reply to the charges made yesouse to day. The vote was to find out what terday afternoon against Daniel Webster. had been done with the people's money. The Whigs, concious of their own rectitude, de-mand a foll exposition of all recent transactions in the use of Secret Service money .-Accordingly Mr. Dixon of Connecticut movedan amendment that the information of such expenditures be extended so as to embrace all such transactions from 1837 to the present time. Particularly what related to the secret missions and agencies in the Texas affairs. This was voted down. They know that there are scenes of corruption to be proved upon them and they shrink from the exposure. But this will not save them .-Troth will come out to crush them and as-

onish the people.

Mr. Winthrop's speech to-day, in defence of Mr. Webster, was a noble specimen of ex-emporaneous oratory. When he commened, Mr. Ingersoll rose very much excited, and asked whether Mr. Winthrop had not aid that before Mr. Webster's speech, that the (Mr. I.) was going scarifying in the Sen-ate. He appealed to him as a man of truth, to answer the question.

Mr. Winthrop kindled up at this, and said ne would answer it when the question was out as a man of truth. The sentence is caable of two readings. Mr. W. and Mr. I., ood within two or three feet of each other, and at one time they looked as if they would have proved their assertions orthodox by tan-gible arguments. Mr. Winthrop said that ance in the faces of his calumniators. If the

Mr. Winthrop asked no favors, he deman-Ie would live when severa! members who ad attacked him were forgotten.

Mr. Adams seemed to intimate that Mr. I. and better let Old Dan alone; if he persisted n this warlare, he stood in the shoes of avery afortunate, used up man.

Even if the Laco-Focos can bring out any misapplication of the public money in 1842, the sin will full on John Tyler, a strong Polk nan, who ordered it to be applied as it was applied-Daniel Webster answers for him-

n the House on Thursday by Chas. J. In-

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be presented to this House an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the und appropriated by law, through the agenry of the State Department, for the contin gent expenses of loreign intercourse, since the 4th of March, 1841, with copies of all the the 4th of March, 1841, with copies of all the entries, reciepts, letters, vouchers, memoranda, or other evidence of such payment—to what mid the what mid the what mid the state of Vermont will contribute his quota to the whors paid, for what, and pa Great Britain. Also copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 20th Congress, particularly Feb., 1843, to Mr. Cushing and Mr. Adams, members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of the wish of the President of the United States to institu te a special mission to Great Britain. burst into the most tremendous piece of in-vective ever listened to, on Mr Ingersoll. partment of State to any officer of the Unitpartment of State to any officer of the United States or any person in New York, con cerning Alexander McLeod.

OF THE ATLAS. Washington, April 10, 1846. The extraordinary proceedings of yester-ay, in the House of Representatives, will Every species of produce and other property be long remembered by those who were must and will fall in its market value. And present. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of his own acord, on the 9th February last, dragged into the Oregon discussion, a series of charges and calumnies against Mr. Webster, entirely have money to buy, and the Shylocks of the oreign to the whole question, for the eviday. dent purpose of traducing the character of that distinguished man before the country, so far as the influence of one of such impaired personal and political reputation forthcoming in a few days, and will be transcould accomplish it. There was a marked has no sympathy in common with mankind, arguments, if there be any infavor of the bill For years past, Mr. Ingersoll has embodied that can be urged. It may, therefore, be every characteristic of Thersites, and in- presumed there will be two reports. creasing age adds only to the bitterness of an unsatisfied ambition, and the enmity of a nature which has perverted its best and high-free hundred thousand dollars. Now, it is

sence, Mr. Ingertoll has had full sweep of into his published speech, he took the op- in specie, and that specie most be drawn from there gathered up what he thinks will dispose He met every accusation, as a man of honor especially for those who have duties to pay, He pronounced each and every one fulse the bank will be drawn upon for the amount vale representations, of this memorable vin-dication. Did he, as a man of good faith, integrity and veracity, come forward to prove street this day is gloomy. Stocks have unthat the rendy plausibility of his party might ward tendency.

We hear nothing from the steam ward tendency. his allegations, or even furnish a pretence dergone a turther depression, with a downpurpose, he employed F. O. J. Smith, form- testimony than the mere assertion of one oc- sailing. cupying his ficticious position, and he abanwrote to Mr. Webster, from time to time, for doned what he had been bold and reckless more money, and in whose communications enough to declare he could substantiate it is stated, that his (Mr. Webster's) mode of upon the 'highest authority.' Like his pardoing business, (employing the press and in-dividuals, too, in behalf of McLeod.) was the principles or pretexts, he was found retrea investigation.

But what did he do? He planned new

connivance of its actual or acting head, and, cording to the modern ductrine.

doubtless, to prepare en parle extracts, canaining no reference to the main subject, and then concocted that a ret of resolutions, callng upon the President to furnish exactly what he had been permitted to select, per haps with a full understanding with Mr Pols. That proposition was introduced yesterday, accompanied by remarks which would have graced the groggeries about he Five Points of Philadelphia, which Mr. ngersoll is said to frequent, before the Conressional elections; and, for aught I know, often afterwards. I am warranted in judgng so, at least, by the indiomatic excellence I some of his terms, which Dickens informed us were appropriate to that sphere.

## Correspondence of the Express.

WARRINGTON, April 11, '46. The Senate this morning, by a vote of 26 to 18, adopted the resolution of Mr. Clayton, alling for all the correspondence upon the Oregon Question that may be communicated without detriment to the public interest. MR. WERSTER AND HIS CALUMNIATORS.

The proceedings in the House of Repre-entatives received an unexpected interest from a further allusion to the charges against Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., with a sincere

friendship for the Senator from Massachus etts, and a self respect that adorns every proceeding with which he is associated as a member of the House, this morning came to

# Correspondence of the Tribune. Washington, April, 13th.

There are various rumors about the information which Mr CHARLES J. INGROSOLL forced the House to ask from the president. I understood yesterday that Clerkshave been employed making out the papers. To-night the most probable version of the story is that the President will answer the House as it deserves to be answered-that the complying with the request of these supient lawmakers would be a direct violation of law. The recent transactions of this bear-garden in outrageous attacks upon the liberty of the Press and upon private chatacter, as well as the exhibition of its own inherent depravity, lead every sensible man to the conclusion that there is nothing too mean, too outrageous,too llegal, or too foolish for it to prepetrate.

I have heard to-night that Mr. Buchanan, who has been absent for some time, felt inigent at the liberty taken in ransacking the he private papers in his Department during

his absence. Be this as it may, the Country waits for he proof of Mr. INCORSOLL's charges with upatience. Mr. WEBSTER has branded dischood upon their foreheads and dares hem to wipe it off. He asks no privilleges. ance in the faces of his calumniators. If they no one could doubt Mr. Ingersoll had got a fail he has gained a triumph, greater then scarifying. curs of party and the Pack-or rather the I the whole truth upon such charges. Date | Kennel of faction have been hunting him down. He has turned upon them and they

> Great Exhibition of American Munufus tures at Washington.

Letters from Washington inform us that he call of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a grand display of the products of Home Industry, has met with a prompt response from every quarter of the Union, and that the Exhibiting promises to The following are the Resolutions offered transcend anything of the kind ever witness ed in this Country. Manufactures of every description are pooring into the City. The Committee have erected a substantial wooden edifice for the reception of the goods, at a cost of over \$3,000. It is built in form of a T, the length 500 feet, the breadth of the Saloous 80 feet.

The Corporation have voted to employ 12 extra and special Watchmen for the prote-

stock of practical information this Exhibition ceroing the N. E. boundary dispute with will afford to some of our sagacious Legislators. Every article sent is an argument in favor of protecting Native Industry. Let all nterested therein bear this in mind.

## Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

The Chamber of Commerce N.Y. yester ny took up the Subtreasury bill, with the view it comparing the opinions of mercantile men as to the probable effect of it upon the business of the nation. In this community there s but little diversity of opinion on the subject. It is believed to be a most ruinous neasure-one well calculated to make the WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE rich richer and the poor poorer.' It has already greatly increased the demand for money. This demand, however, is but just be inning. As it increases, what are its effects? small farmer and the small capitalists. Who are the gainers? The large capitalists, who

The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee of fire persons to make a report on the subject. The report will probably be mitted to Washington. Two members of malice, a vindictive purpose, in that 'ebulition,' which, so far as the public arc conition,' which, so far as the public arc conrned, seems unredeemed by one worthy bill. In conversing this morning with a istifiable motive. It emanated from a heart member of the Board, I enquired why they which hates all that towers above it, either put the friends of the bill on the committee in intellect, estimation or virtue—and which He replied, for the purpose of hearing what

well understood that this money will only be When Mr. Webster had occasion to re-drawn for as it is wanted. But, should the buke the slanders which Mr. Dickinson, of Subtreasury bill become a law, the duties New York, had intentionally incorporated accruing must be paid into the custom house the banks. Under such circumstances, how of which this nation may be justly proud, is it pessible for the banks to discount, and and truth and courage should have done, seeing that the moment the discount is made

A CALM OBSERVER

The Manchester American has gone nto the hands of Mr. James V. Adams, of

ALL PROPER.-The new Texas Legisla-

Polly Bodine is on trial for the fourth time, at Newburgh, for the murder and in which a person named Powell, was employ- calumnies. By his facilities with the depart- house-hurning on Staten Island. As silver a person named Powell, was employ-